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CHANGING RESIDENCE.—Persons wishing the direction of their papers changed, must state *from* what office it is to be changed, as well as the office *to* which it is to be sent.

Work for our Young Men.

A Buffalo paper says: "There are plenty of young men in this city to-day, who would be glad to engage in any respectable avocation, for the shadow of a compensation, who find it just as impossible to obtain work as to pluck down an amaranth from Paradise. We meet them every day; so do you. What mean the frequent advertisements which appear in our journals with the unobtrusive, but volume speaking caption—'Situation Wanted.' They are the clinchers to our argument."

They are not "clinchers" to an argument which assumes that there is no work to be had. There is a class of young men in every city whose love of "good society" and of good clothes will not allow them to engage in anything except a store, or bank, or forwarding house, and because they cannot get in one of these, forsooth the world is abused for not furnishing work for willing hands. Let these young men advertise to do any kind of labor, and see if there is nothing to do. Let them talk of working land, and see if there is none to work! Let them talk of navigating vessels, and see if there is nothing to do in that way! Let them talk of school teaching, out West, and see if there are no districts wanting assistants! Let them talk of emigration to Kansas, and see if there is no want of men there! It is preposterous for a young, healthy man to whine for want of employ, and the press, instead of commisserating with the wont-be-anything-else-than-well-dressed gentlemen, should give a few of these hints and helps which the father of Daniel Webster gave to his lazy boy when he came home from College too smart to work on the farm: "Go atibus that manuribus with a forkibus, or I will oilabus your backabus."—*Sandusky Register.*

REMARK.—That is the way to talk it! When this present Editor was a "young man" with a wife and baby to see to, he put in his winter leisure by chopping hundreds of cords of four foot wood, by contract, at 33 cents a cord, and afterwards in teaching school at from $15 to $25 a month. And in the Summer season, in shearing sheep at 4 cents a head, hoeing corn at 62½ cents a day, or cradling wheat at 75 cents a day, and such kinds of light work, by which means he never had to complain of nothing to do or nothing to eat. But our "young men" want to begin a notch above where their prudent fathers leave off.

Furthermore we commend this last scrap of personal history to Brother Bollman, Agricultural Editor of the Ind. *State Journal*, who picks us up in this wise:

"WORK, WORK! THERE'S NOTHING LIKE IT.—With these words the editor of the *Ohio Cultivator* commences a very pleasant talk with his patrons. Ah, Colonel, where were you when you were thus eulogising work. Seated, were you, in your cushioned chair in your office, with the best Havana between your lips, and tired with leisure, you dreamed of fresh air and white blossoms giving hopeful promise of coming fruits? That's the poetry of work, but its stern reality you did not experience. We have. From the time the frost left the ground, until this, the 14th of May, we have toiled from earliest light until dark. Our pen has been idle, but our fingers are rigid and cramped, and we can scarcely raise up from the chair. That is work, Colonel. Nevertheless, we join with you in your commendation, and echo your words: 'Work, work! There's nothing like it.'"

Bless your innocent soul, Brother B.! That "pleasant talk" was penned while *standing* at our desk, as we often do all day, up to our eyes in work. True, we have not much time to plant corn, but with the entire work of editing and publishing the Cultivator—work enough for any two men—with only the help of little CULTIVATOR MARY, as mail book-keeper, we have little time to be "tired with leisure." Add to this sundry civil duties and the charge of the Army and Navy of the State, and you have the daily programme of a busy man who is never in a hurry. If our pen had been idle since the frost left the ground, we would have heard particular thunder about our ears before this time.—ED.

A Chapter on Milk, Butter and Cheese.

We find the following well expressed remarks on dairy matters in the N. Y. Times, probably from the pen of Orange Judd, the able agricultural editor of that paper:

Perhaps at this season, no subject possesses more interest to our agricultural readers at large, than the treatment of milk and its products, and we offer a few hints, suggestions, etc. A brief explanation of the nature and composition of milk will assist the intelligent reader in understanding the subject, and we begin with

WHAT IS MILK?

If we examine a given quantity of milk, we shall find it to consist of a *mixture* of five substances, viz.: water, curd, (casein,) butter, (oil,) sugar, and a small quantity of salts. Milk from various animals, as well as from the same animal when partaking of different kinds of food, varies considerably in the relative proportions of these component parts, though this variation is not very great in animals of the same species. The following table gives about the average composition of Cow's Milk:

1,000 ounces of Cow's Milk contains, of

	Ounces.
Pure water, about....	850
Butter (oily matter,) about.....	55
Curd (casein,) about.....	48
Milk Sugar (Lactei Sugar,) about.....	43
Mineral Salts, (phosphate of lime and magnesia, soda, common salt, &c.,) about....	3½

That these substances are mingled rather than chemically united, is proved by the ease with which they are separated without the aid of chemical agencies. Thus, by careful evaporation, we can drive off the whole of the water, leaving the other ingredients in a dry solid mass, with no material change in their composition or properties.—The water constitutes about *six-sevenths* of the whole weight of the milk.

Set milk in shallow dishes, in a moderately cool place, and allow it to stand at rest for 40 to 60 hours, when nearly all the oil (or butter) will rise to the surface, owing to its being lighter than the other substances. This proves that the oil or butter in the form of cream is not chemically united with the water, but merely floats in it. The butter ordinarily amounts to about one part in fifteen to twenty parts of milk, though instances are given where seven to ten pounds of milk have yielded one pound of butter.

Remove the cream and keep skimmed milk from souring, and the curd (casein) will not separate from the water. But add any sour substance, such as vinegar or any of the acids, and it will at once curdle—that is, the curd will separate into a mass by itself. Take out this curd and put it into pure water, and it will not be dissolved again; but add some soda or saleratus to the water, and it will then dissolve the curd. If we examine new milk, or uncurdled skimmed milk, chemically, we shall find that it contains a little soda. These and other experiments show that casein or curd is not dissolved in pure water, but that it is held in solution in milk by means of the free soda present. If milk is allowed to stand exposed to air for a time it sours of itself—that is, some of its own elements change to an acid, and this acid neutralizes or destroys the free acid existing naturally in the milk, and the water not being able to dissolve the casein or curd without the soda, the casein separates into a "curdled" mass, just as camphor in solution separates into a flocky mass when water is poured in to withdraw the alcohol. By adding soda to milk faster than it is used up by the acid formed in souring, we can keep milk from curdling weeks or months. About 25 pounds of milk will produce one pound of *dry* curd. Cheese is curd containing some water and more or less oil or butter.

After the oil and curd (casein) is removed, we have left what is usually called *whey*, which is chiefly water containing sugar and the small quantity of salts above described. Carefully evaporate the whey to dryness, and we shall have left a quantity of sugar not unlike common white sugar, though a little less sweet to the taste. There will be a little more than one pound of the sugar to twenty-five pounds of milk or whey. Mingled with the sugar will be a little more than an ounce of soda, phosphate of lime, and other salts, which can be separated by chemical processes.

If the *oil* of milk—that is the butter—be perfectly separated from all other substances, it does not easily decay or undergo change. Indeed *perfectly pure* butter can be kept for a series of years entirely unchanged, and this, too, without the addition of salt or other antiseptic. In this respect it is like pure tallow, lard, olive oil, etc. The *casein* or curd, on the contrary, contains an element (nitrogen) not found in oil or butter, and it decays very rapidly unless preserved by the addition of salt or other means. Separate it from the soda in the milk by washing it with water, and if exposed at common temperature it commences decomposition immediately.

This distinction between oil and casein (butter and curd) is an important one, and upon a proper understanding of this depends success in butter-making and butter-keeping. The secret of *making* good butter lies in so raising the cream, so churning, and so working as to free it from the casein; the secret of *preserving* butter lies in counteracting the effects of any particles of casein remaining in the butter after it is made.

The butter of milk-oil is contained in very small sacks or bags which float in the water holding the casein and sugar in solution. Cream consists essentially of these oil-sacks with some of the casein adhering, from which it is impossible to separate it before churning and not wholly afterwards.

TREATMENT OF MILK AND CREAM.

Milk Vessels.—Various materials are recommended for the manufacture of milk pans, such as glass, tin, porcelain, stoneware, glazed iron, wood, zinc, etc. The requisites for these are, cheapness, coolness, and cleanliness. Glass milk pans are undoubtedly best, as regards coolness and cleanliness, but the cost and their easy breakage will prevent their being generally used. Porcelain (earthen or China ware) is liable to the same objections, though not so easily broken as glass, but, if of fine quality, more costly. Well glazed stone-

ware pans are not so easily handled or cleaned, but where a cool room cannot always be secured, they are probably the best, as they are not expensive. Glazed iron pans are very good, but are somewhat objectionable on account of their cost, weight, and their not being very cool. Wood vessels are not easily kept clean and sweet, and are objectionable. If used, great care should be taken to have them well scalded after every using. Zinc pans have been highly commended, but we consider them very objectionable on account of their easy corrosion and liability to produce poisonous salts. We would not use them if furnished to us free of cost, unless they were well glazed internally. For general use, where a cool milk room can be secured, there is no kind of milk pan to be preferred to the old fashioned "tin pan." They are cheap, light, and easily kept clean. If the atmosphere is not, or cannot be kept at a low temperature, stone or earthern ware vessels are the best.

Milk should not be kept in deep vessels. The fluid should soldom, or never, exceed 2½ inches in depth, as in proportion to the shallowness of the vessels will depend the rapidity and perfection of the cream's rising. We believe the best English butter-makers set the milk about 2 inches deep.—In this country, those who have received prizes for the greatest product of butter from a given amount of milk, report 2 to 2½ inches as the proper depth.

Milk Room.—This should combine dryness, coolness, airiness and neatness. It should be upon the north side of some other building, or in some manner sheltered from the sun, and have its windows open to the north or northeast. A milk room and an ice house can be well combined. Where but a few cows are kept, however, the cellar is generally used as a milk room, and it answers a very good purpose, if kept clean and well ventilated. Where two or three cows only are kept, it is always best to partition off a portion of the cellar, and give it a hard, dry floor, whitewash it well, and provide for a good current of air. The temperature should be kept as near 50 deg. as possible. Opening or closing the windows and doors in hot, damp, or cold weather, will facilitate this. Perfect neatness, or the removal of everything like filth or decaying materials, is of the first importance. A little milk left to sour upon the shelves or floor, or in the corners or seams of the milk vessels, will do much to deteriorate all the milk, cream, or butter in the room. Scouring the shelves with sand, and washing every shelf and vessel with hot water, should be practiced very frequently.

RAISING AND PRESERVING THE CREAM.

To facilitate the rising of the cream, the milk vessels should not be moved about, nor should the surface of the milk be agitated by currents of air. In a recent lecture, Prof. Way, of England, suggests that a gentle, uniform motion might facilitate the rising of the butteraceous particles; but until some machinery is invented for this purpose, a safer rule is to keep the pans unmoved. We think, however, an occasional gentle tapping with a small stick upon the sides of the milk vessels, so as to jar the contents without agitating the surface, may hasten the more perfect separation and ascent of the cream. If the temperature of the room is kept low, the skimming should be deferred 30 to 40 hours, or longer if the milk remains sweet.—The first skimming should be made before any souring takes place. The cream is usually removed with a skimmer punctured with small holes.—There is the objection to this, that the milk dripping through, mingles the remaining cream with the milk in the pan. This is avoided by using a tight skimmer having a straight edge. Some dairymen draw off the milk slowly through a small spiggot or tap in the bottom of the pan.

We think it better to keep the cream in two portions—one consisting of that removed at the end of twenty-four hours, and the other of that remaining upon the surface of the milk after souring and curdling has taken place. Let these two portions be churned separately. In this way a greater yield of butter will be secured, and the larger part of it will (other things being equal) be of a very superior quality.

As milking is (or should be) done at regular intervals, a convenient plan is to draw a single chalk-mark upon all the pans in use at every milking, so that the number of marks upon any pan tells at once how many milkings old it is. The cream should be kept in the coolest place possible until ready for churning. In warm weather the churning should take place very frequently, once in two or three days at longest, and while the cream is still sweet, always bearing in mind that the decay of any of the casein, which always takes place in connection with souring, by so much deteriorates not only the taste, but especially the keeping quality of the butter.

Chemical Analysis of Soils.

By Dr. John D. Easter of Baltimore.

I propose, in this paper, to consider the true use of chemical analysis of soils, and some of the requisites of a valuable analysis.

As it is from the soil that plants derive the principal part of their constituent elements, the presence in the soil of these elements, in forms in which they may be absorbed by the rootlets of the plants and assimilated in their cells, is indispensable to their perfect growth. Where the want of fertility arises from the absence of one or more of these constituents, or to their being locked up in combinations in which plants cannot use them, chemical analysis is perfectly competent to detect the cause of the evil and point out its remedy.

But the growth of plants is influenced by a multitude of other circumstances to which chemical analysis can furnish no clue. A soil may abound in all the elements of a very fertile one, and yet be perfectly barren. The soil of the great Colorado desert in California, which I have recently analysed, furnishes a good example of this. It possesses in abundance every element necessary to extreme fertility, but is entirely barren from the want of water.

The reverse of this also frequently occurs. The chemist receives a specimen of soil, in the chemical constitution of which he can detect no deficiency, and, in his laboratory, he can assign no cause

for its alleged unproductiveness. An examination of the locality probably shows him that it is underlaid by a stiff tenacious subsoil, which retains an excess of water, and no provision has been made for drainage.

The difference in the mechanical texture of stiff and loose soils is familiar to every one. The fertility of many stiff clays may be seriously impaired by ploughing too wet, rendering them tough and impenetrable to the tender rootlets of plants. In this case, as no chemical change takes place, the chemist in his laboratory would seek in vain for the cause of the difficulty.

Every attempt to improve the character of a soil must therefore be preceded by a judicious consideration of its mechanical texture, its power of absorbing and retaining water, and its capacity for heat. Hence it is important that the agricultural chemist should, if possible, himself examine the locality, in order fully to estimate the wants of the soil. The employment by every State of an agricultural chemist, who should visit in person every part of the State, is therefore strongly to be recommended.

In the next place it is requisite that an analysis of the soil, in order to be of much value, should be thorough. It must include separate estimations of the parts soluble in water and in acids, and the insoluble portion. For the portion soluble in water represents what is available for the wants of the growing crop, while the portion soluble in dilute acids is the index of what may by decomposition become the food of plants. This undecomposed portion of the soil may often, by the application of lime, ashes, and other caustic manures, be more speedily decomposed and rendered available.

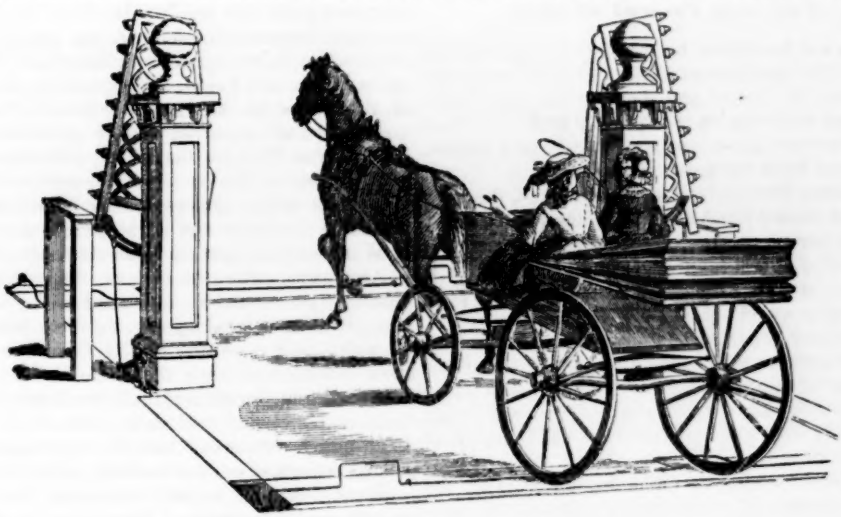
The analysis should include also, if possible, the sub-soil as well as the surface soil, in order to guide the farmer in the process of deepening his soil.—There are, of late, many advocates of indiscriminate deep plowing. But a fertile soil may be underlaid by a barren subsoil, by throwing up large quantities of which, the fertility of a field may be destroyed for years. The subsoil, not unfrequently, contains large quantities of protoxide of iron and other substances which are not injurious to vegetation until they have been subjected to the action of the atmosphere. On the other hand, the subsoil often contains elements of fertility which are not so abundant in the surface soil, in which case, deep plowing will improve both. It is important that the agriculturist should know these differences, in order that he may know where he should plow deep, and where refrain.

A still more important consideration is, that no analysis can be of any value to the farmer who is not himself a chemist, unless it be accompanied by a discussion of the indications it affords, and a recommendation of suitable means of improvement. Our agricultural journals and reports abound in analyses which are about as intelligible to the unscientific farmer as the inscriptions on the pyramids, or a chapter from La Place's *Mechanique Celeste.* Most of our intelligent farmers know that lime, phosphoric acid, and the alkalies, play important parts in the economy of vegetation, but few of them have any idea how much of each of these valuable ingredients is requisite to fertility, or what are the best means of supplying their deficiency. Until every farmer is also a chemist, an analysis of a soil or manure which is not followed by a commentary on its defects or virtues, leaves him just where the diagnosis of a disease, without a prescription for its relief, leaves the patient. He is no wiser nor better off than before. It will not do to presume that when the chemist pronounces what a soil contains, the agriculturist will know what it *ought* to contain, and how to supply its wants. Every farmer should insist upon an interpretation of the analysis furnished him by the chemist.

In conclusion, I would call your attention to the duty of the intelligent agriculturist to acquire a theoretical knowledge of so much of chemistry as relates to his profession, that he may be enabled to judge for himself of the value of a substance from the chemical analysis of it, and also of the probable value of the analysis itself, for at least one half of the analysis which farmers daily pay for are absolutely unreliable and worthless. The agriculturist should also be able to judge for himself of the texture, moisture and color of the soil, and the means within his reach for modifying them. At the same time, I would by no means advise that he should attempt to become a practical chemist and do his own chemical analysis, as some persons of more zeal than judgment, insist he may. I have pointed out the necessity for thoroughness in chemical examinations of the soil, and every one who has had only a few months' experience in a laboratory knows that a thorough analysis of a soil requires much time, great care and dexterity in manipulation, and a knowledge of all the disturbing influences and sources of error. This, few farmers have the time or opportunity to acquire, and few would for the sake of making the few chemical examinations they might in their life-time require, be willing to devote to the study time which might be so much better spent in acquiring a practical knowledge of their own noble profession. Besides this, the expense of fitting up a laboratory would more than pay for all the analysis any farmer is likely ever to need. The many formulas which have been proposed for the use of farmers are therefore of very doubtful utility. Let every farmer make a laboratory of his barn-yard, and carefully collect and employ all the liquid as well as solid manures within his reach, and if the chemist is not enriched thereby, his fields will be.—*Transactions U. S. Ag. Society.*

Crops in Montgomery.—Wheat generally speaking, looks well, especially the early sowing. Oats and flax yet look short, and will remain so if it does not rain shortly. There is a general complaint of corn failing to come up, owing I think to the germ being injured by the cold weather last winter. Where people had the precaution to select their seed last Fall, it has come up well.

Fruit—Apples good; peaches none; plums and pears scarce; cherries of the hardy kinds, sufficient to draw the birds; of sweet and tender varieties, trees mostly killed by the cold; currants, gooseberries and raspberries abundant and good. H. D. W.

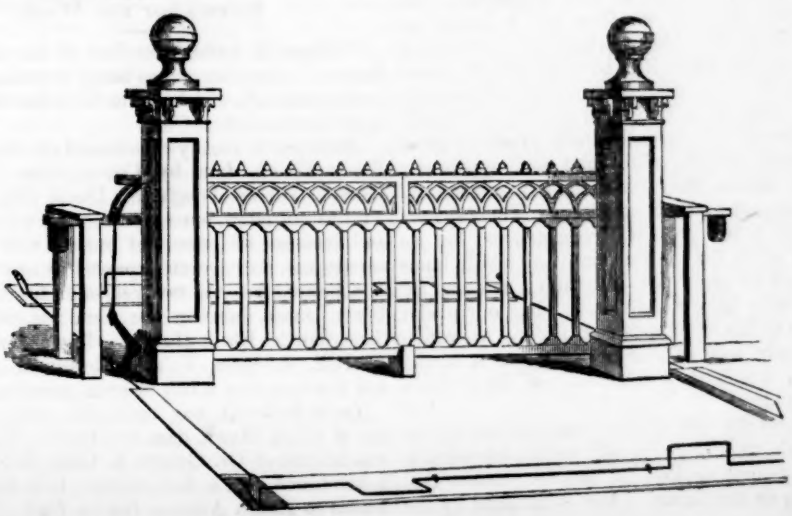


Woodruff's Self-Acting Vertical Gate.

INVENTED BY ENOS WOODRUFF OF ELISABETH, NEW JERSEY—PATENT PENDING.

During the last few years we have seen several inventions to operate farm and park gates, so as to pass persons on horseback or in carriages, without obliging them to alight. There is Woolman's gate, figured in O. Cult., 1852, p. 227, which swings open, operated by a cord and weight. Several others of similar construction have since been brought out. Then we saw the Tennessee gate, consisting of a single wheel which rolled out and in on a railway, by a change of grade. Next in essential principle was Lum's gate, operated by rods, etc., figured in O. Cult., 1855, p. 245, which is made to lie flat before the carriage.—Now we have this invention of Enos Woodruff, which consists of a double vertical gate, so arranged as to be thrown up and outwards on its heel when the wheel of the carriage strikes the crank-rod which lies across the way. In passing out of the gate, it is closed by a similar operation on that side. Mr. Woodruff writes us: "There has for some time been manifest in the public a want of a practical self-operating Gate. I have constructed several, but have not been myself satisfied with any but this, which thus far seems to commend itself; the few at present in use operate well, and I am in hopes of being in time remunerated for the great expense and trouble it has occasioned. I should like to dispose of the rights to Ohio and Kentucky to some one in your neighborhood, and would do so upon terms which would leave a good margin for profits on the sale of county or town rights."

Below is the figure of the gate when closed. We do not deem a further description necessary, as the cuts show the whole working machinery, which seems to be very simple and effective.



Past and Present of Ohio.

Ohio has heretofore been chiefly an Agricultural State; the foundations of her present prosperity have been laid broad and deep by the earnest and laborious men who, in the space of little more than half a century, have reclaimed so large a portion of her soil from the forest and the swamp.

Standing now, and for some years past, the very foremost among the American States, for the value and the variety of her Agricultural productions; and at a point where a great and rapid change is going on in the occupations of her people, involving a corresponding change in the ratios of supply and demand in her Agricultural staples, a brief review of the past Agricultural history of the State may not be unprofitable, as showing how these great results have been attained, and, also, what are the duties and prospects of the Ohio farmers of to-day.

The early settlers of Ohio, coming from all the "old settlements," as the country east of the Alleghenies was called, but chiefly from the neighboring States of Pennsylvania and Virginia, found the situation in which they were placed entirely new, and had usually the courage and intelligence to cast aside, as unsuitable, all the processes of farming which were not adapted to their new circumstances, and to invent or adopt others that were more available.

The successful farmers of those days were those who had the sagacity to judge by the forest growth, and select fertile lands; who could girdle or otherwise destroy the trees on the largest tracts of rich, virgin soil; inclose and cultivate on them the largest crops, with the least labor, without regard to the effects of cropping on the *cheap* land, and secure pasturage (or range, as it was called,) of forest and prairie for the largest number of domestic animals. This system of the Pioneers, slovenly in its details, magnificent in its results, has done its perfect work in Ohio; but many of her sons are now renewing the scenes of their youth, by carrying on the same process, "with advantages," on the vast Western frontier of the Republic.

One of the chief effects of this system has been to benefit the dwellers in cities, and to lessen the value of farms in older settlements, by reducing the price of farm products, and especially of animal food, to a lower rate than they can be permanently afforded. But, let us be just to our Pioneer Fathers. If that be true science which produces great and beneficial results, with small and apparently inadequate means, then was theirs true science and skill, as adapted to their condition. Their system is not suited to our present circumstances; but we owe them much, for the vast tracts of fertile lands they opened for improved cultivation, and also for the lesson they have taught us, to adapt our modes of farming to the circumstances around us, which neither admit now of our accepting, as a whole, the system which they followed, nor those which they rejected.

Next came the era of the construction of the Ohio Canals, and other public works, intended to convey to distant markets the surplus produce that was rotting on our farms. And, stimulated by the advanced price and ready sale of our agricultural products, improved implements and modes of agriculture, the successful introduction of new and valuable Plants and Seeds, and especially the culture of the Grape by Mr. Longworth and others; the importation of improved breeds of domestic animals, by the Renicks, the Watts, and other prominent farmers of Ohio; a great increase and improvement in the Dairy products of the northern portion of the State, and in the growth and quality of Wool—all followed, in rapid succession.

Afterward, came the aid of the State to the County Agricultural Societies and to the State Society, with its central agency, the beneficial effects of which, and especially of the County Societies, have extended all over the State, and have been seen in the increased zeal and intelligence of our farming population, and their consequent success in attaining the proud position exhibited by the official reports of our agricultural productions.

From this point, let us interrogate the past, as to our probable future. Heretofore, even in the worst seasons, and with imperfect cultivation, we have always raised in Ohio a large surplus of food, both animal and vegetable; and our chief care has been to find a market for the surplus which was wasting on our hands.

But, the changes now going on in the occupations of our people must soon cause the home demand for agricultural products to press much closer than heretofore on their supply; for the official records of the United States, and especially the statistics of Ohio, and States similarly circumstanced, show conclusively: First, That our civic population is increasing in numbers more than three times as fast as our rural population; Second, That, in addition to the large number drawn from the cultivation of the soil as employees on our railroads and other lines of travel and transport, the number, even in the country, is increasing of those engaged in manufacturing employments and in small trades; Third, And that, as a consequence, there is a notable diminution in the quantity of food raised, in proportion to the population.—GEN. WORTHINGTON'S *Report*.

Horses for the West.

William H. Ladd, President of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, has lately purchased the following animals, which are to be taken to his farm in Jefferson county, Ohio:

Molang—A twenty-months-old chestnut colt, by Black Hawk, dam by Comet, alias The Root Horse. He was bought of David Hill, Bridport, Vt.; is not large, but very compact, with a density and firmness of bone and muscle, and a nervous energy and courage unsurpassed by any Arabian.

Champlain—A two-year-old black colt, by Black Hawk, dam by the same; is consequently three-fourths Black Hawk. He was bought of D. E. Hill, Bridport, Vt.; has beautiful symmetry, and is every way a colt of great promise.

Lady Gale—A bay mare, six years old, by a son of Black Hawk, dam by Morgan Tiger. She was bought of Dr. George S. Gale, Bridport, Vt.; is handsome, and a fast trotter; is to be bred this season to Ethan Allen.—*Boston Cult.*

[For the Ohio Cultivator.

Economic Fattening and Condition of Horses.

It is an inquiry of much interest, of very common occurrence, as to how we should manage to winter our horses and cattle to the best advantage. Much has been said and written on this subject, and much still remains to be learned. Nature appears to have provided for her own wants, but when we controvert her designs it devolves on us to make up the defect, or when we misplace her indigenous productions, we must supply their wants and protect them in their danger. This is the case with regard to either animals or vegetables.

In all the northern latitudes, both animals and vegetables undergo a greater change which is demanded by a law of vitality. All vegetables die by the freezing, unless there is sufficient sugar or resinous properties secreted to sustain the degree of cold to which they are exposed, consequently we have to protect these from the frost, which possess but little of those properties. This is the case with animals. All animals, natives of extreme southern latitudes, do not secrete much fat; nature does not demand it, it is not needed to contend with extreme cold and privation. But in all the northern latitudes, we discover the native animals have a great disposition to obesity in the fall of the year. This is necessary, in order to sustain them in that latitude; and this disposition varies in all the animals in strict accordance with all the latitudes, either hot or cold. And further, as nature has done everything wisely, and provides correctly, we should learn of her, and we need not try experiments, but learn correctly, and experiments will be needless.

We observe another phenomenon, that cold contracts and heat expands; we see the bark of trees adheres firmly to the wood in the cold winter frost. This takes place when the sap recedes and the sugar remains. The pores of the wood are small and clogged. When the frosts terminate we see the sap start, the pores unclog and expand, the bark becomes loose, etc. The same phenomena may be seen in the animal, or the same principle demanded. In the animal we see during the fatting process all the pores open and active, the hide becomes loose, and the hair or fur becomes thick, long and firmly fixed, the blood becomes high, evolves more animal heat, and as the fat increases the bowels decrease and likewise the pores and glands become small, and when the fatting process is ended in cold weather, many are become entirely inactive. The system has now armed and provided itself for our winters, it is fitted to stand the cold and privation of food; the system now begins to call upon the fat to sustain it, and in proportion to the exercise and want of food.

The process of the waste of animal fat is strictly a retrogade process of all the functions of the system which accumulates it, and the more the system is kept in that condition without the same bulk and nutritious properties, the faster the fat principle is exhausted, and the more the system is kept in the full fatted condition, the slower is the waste of fat, as long as you can keep a contraction of the bowels and the smaller the appetite for food and drink, the less the system requires and the less the fat is taxed.

It would be contrary to this principle to give the system any thing that would not go to sustain this fat in the system, if you do not expect to increase it. Then the first thing to observe, would be to give the greatest amount of nutrition in the smallest bulk, and satisfy hunger without expansion of bowels. We should avoid giving much that would require an antidote,—for instance, salt, not being nutritious, taxes the pores and glands, and taxes the urinous particles, without which the blood suffers, would require its antidote, water, and the great amount of water required to antidote a small quantity of salt, would produce expansion without any benefit to the system, but injury to the fat.

The more we can protect the animal from cold and exercise, the less the appetite craves, and the less the fat suffers or wastes. As the fat recedes, the hide becomes contracted and the discharging pores closes, as the centre calls the principle inward before it becomes exhausted or thrown off, and this process continued, finally calls upon and exhausts the muscles.

Now would it not be in accordance with this principle to take the horse from the pasture in the fall, and confine him in the stall, and if not sufficiently fat to winter easily, give him all the grain you intend for him, without labor; let him gaunt up and deposit his fat, feed but little hay, give but little water, but keep him fatting until his bowels are sufficiently contracted, and then he will not require, neither can he eat large meals, his excrement will become small and discharged in small parcels. If you tax his system by work, pay it in grain, otherwise he may winter well on good hay.

We learn from the same observation, that it is natural for Spring to find both animal and vegetable in a different condition than the fall of the year. There may be some exceptions to this, but it seems to accord with the laws of health and longevity in northern latitudes. I think all domesticated animals in our latitude are less liable to disease, live longer, and propagate better, to be more lean in the Spring than they are in the Fall. It appears to be more natural for all animals to make muscle, grow, expand and mature, in the warm season; the blood should undergo a change, with the coat or hair, the bowels likewise should expand in order to open certain pores which lead to other expansions.

Our inquiry now is, how do we manage to winter so many animals on so little fodder, when there is so little attention paid to their preparation for it? How do you manage to keep life in them when they are on the lift before winter is more than half out? What object is it to winter them when they are spring-poor in the Fall? How can you prosper so well by selling fallen hides in the Spring? Why is your horse so dull and yet so unruly?—Why is your Morgan colt a disgrace to his pedigree? Will some one answer?

W. Pierce, V. F. S.

Ravenna, June, 1856.

The Editor's Table.

More Ruralizing.

The most of last week we spent with our good friends at Gambier. It was the occasion of the Annual Convention of the Church, by which we enjoyed a re-union with many of our personal friends from all parts of the State. Of the beauties and attractions of Gambier we spoke somewhat last Fall, at the time of our visit to the Knox County Fair. Nature and the good taste of its founders, have made this little City of the Hills a very gem upon the bosom of the green earth. And what with the leafy shade of those venerable oaks, the far stretching prospect of glade and hill side, and the scholarly quiet of the citizens, it is altogether such a place as to please a man who would like a respite from the news and noises of the crowd. The Literary Institutions, which form the principal features of the place, are in a prosperous condition.—Our good friend Lorin Andrews, President of Kenyon College, with a choice set of working coadjutors, is giving life and efficiency to the Institution. The village of Gambier lies upon the summit of the hills, five miles east of Mt. Vernon, and is easily reached by hacks which run in connection with the railroad trains. And while waiting for the change of carriage, travellers will find THE BARNEY of the Kenyon House at Mt. Vernon, a capital fellow to put a man in humor with himself, and send him on his way rejoicing.

Gambier is the residence of Mr. Penhorwood, the blacksmith, whose horse shoes drew the State Fair Premium last season. Mr. P. very kindly donated the premium horse shoes to our Cultivator Museum.

At Mt. Vernon we came upon our friends W. & J. Bonar, who keep a branch establishment for collecting and forwarding wool for Goodale & Co. of Cleveland. This is a convenient arrangement for the people of that vicinity.

In our field observations, we saw very little of the dreaded effects of the late frost. Crops look well, and if no other calamity befals the farmer, he may calculate on a good harvest of such products as escaped the severity of the Winter.

LEWIS F. ALLEN writes us to say that our illustration appended to the letter of Hon. Wm. Jarvis, in last No., does not apply to him. Exactly—we did not intend it should.

OUR CORN PREMIUM.—The Cultivator Boys are reporting their names for our Premium. All right.—Keep the ground well scratched. This is a hard season to start corn, but we reckon that July and August will make the crop.

VERBENAS.—Now we are fixed. We have from Dexter Snow, the great Verbena man, of Chicopee, Mass., a box of his first class plants, all in capital order.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR 1855.—Some persons seeing notices of Gen. Worthington's Report, have supposed that the whole volume was published. This is a mistake. An extra number of the President's Report was published by itself. The main body of the volume will not be out before late in July.

WOOL BUYING.—Wm. Bonar writes to vindicate Mr. Goodale from the remark in Mr. Cornwell's letter in last No. The letter of Mr. C. was not written for publication, and, without attempting to decide any questions of private interest among the Wool Buyers, we are willing the Wool Growers should hear both sides.

GREGG'S CATTLE SALE came off as advertised. Mr. Gregg retained the greater share of his best cows and heifers. R. G. Corwin purchased a heifer of Imp. Raspberry, 2 years old, for $250.

HARNESS RENICK'S SALE takes place on the 19th, Thursday of this week.

HURON HORSE SHOW.—There will be a show of Horses on the fair grounds at Olena on the 27th of June.

MORROW REAPER TRIAL.—A trial of Reapers is to be had by the Morrow Co. Ag. Society near Mt. Gilead on the 10th of July.

THE KENTUCKY STATE AG. SOCIETY will hold their first Fair at Paris, commencing on the 30th of Sept. The Bourbon County Society will, in consequence, hold no Fair this season.

THE SENATE BILL granting an extension to Mr. McCormick of his Reaper Patent, has been rejected in that body, which we suppose settles the question.

Notices of Publications Received.

THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE GREAT WEST, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minesota, Kansas, and Nebraska; their geography, history, advantages, resources and prospects; comprising their local history, institutions and laws; giving a Table of Distances, and the most direct routes and modes of conveyance; also, pointing out the best districts for Agricultural, Commercial, Lumbering, and Mining operations; with a Map and numerous Illustrations. By Jacob Ferris. New York and Auburn: Miller, Orton & Mulligan. Buffalo: E. F. Beadle. 1856. 352 pp., price $1,25.

THE THRILLING NARRATIVE of Edgell, Pearson, Gatwood and Savage, who were rescued, after having been buried alive 700 feet under ground, for 14 days and 13 hours without food, in the Blue Rock Coal Mines. By R. H. Gillmore. Zanesville, O. Single copies by mail, 25 cts.

List of County Fairs in Ohio for 1856.

Hamilton	Carthage	September	9—12.
Trumbull	Warren	"	10—12.
Geauga	Burton	"	10—12.
Medina	Medina	"	15—17.
Ashtabula	Jefferson	"	17—18.
Geauga (Independent)	Claridon	"	17—19.
Portage	Ravenna	"	18—19.
Monroe	Woodsfield	"	25—26.
Hardin	Kenton	"	25—26.
Butler	Hamilton	October	1—3.
Darke	Greenville	"	1—3.
Stark	Massillon	"	1—3.
Muskingum	Zanesville	"	1—3.
Richland	Mansfield	"	1—3.
Clark	Springfield	"	1—3.
Belmont	St. Clairsville	"	1—3.
Sandusky	Fremont	"	1—3.
Delaware	Delaware	"	1—3.
Erie	Huron	"	1—3.
Lake	Painesville	"	1—3.
Morgan	McConnellsville	"	1—3.
Greene	Xenia	"	1—3.
Mahoning	Canfield	"	7—9.
Montgomery	Dayton	"	7—9.
Warren	Lebanon	"	7—9.
Cuyahoga	Cleveland	"	7—9.
Licking	Newark	"	8—9.
Ottowa	Port Clinton	"	8—9.
Preble	Eaton	"	8—10.
Lorain	Elyria	"	8—10.
Harrison	Cadiz	"	8—10.
Summit	Akron	"	8—10.
Champaign	Urbana	"	8—10.
Hancock	Findlay	"	9—10.
Guernsey	Cambridge	"	9—10.
Columbiana	N. Lisbon	"	9—11.
Noble	Sarahsville	"	16—18.
Clinton	Wilmington	"	17—18.
Tuscarawas	Canal Dover	"	16—18.

Treatment of Brood Mares.

A common cause of accidents to mares in foal is improper working. This may arise from carting, going in the thrashing mill, or plowing of hard headlands, or stiff soils, or harrowing land where the horses' feet dip, producing over fatigue or heating of the system. Mares, for at least three months previous to foaling, should not be carted, or worked in a thrashing machine, or called to perform any labor involving any shaking or straining of the body. Nor should they be pushed beyond the pace they are inclined to step at when performing even light work. Plowing, from the draught being steady and the labor not exciting, is the most suitable. At this kind of work mares may be continued up till the time of foaling, and without injury, provided they are gently treated, and regularly fed and wrought. During wet days, or even showers, they should not be exposed. If they get wet, they should be rubbed dry, and a warm mash allowed upon returning to the house.

For at least one month prior to the expected period of foaling, the mare should be placed in a loose box. This may be formed in the end of an open cattle shed, provided it is made comfortable by boards or straw kept in position by strong bars and common fence railing. The general absence of a loose house on the majority of farms renders such temporary erections often necessary. The mare should be loose, not tied to anything, and all harness, etc., removed during the night to prevent accidents from cleeks.

If the mare is turned out to a park, previous to or after foaling, it should be to one free of all places dangerous to the foal. Old quarries, deep ponds, ditches, or water holes of any kind are dangerous, even after the foal is some weeks old, but more particularly during the first few days after it begins to move about. Nothing is more painful to the feelings of the owner than the loss of a promising foal by accidents arising from causes which might have been prevented. If no suitable park or paddock is convenient for the mare and foal, an out-house, or still better, an open shed, should be set apart for the mare and foal. Many superior horses have been reared in this manner, which have never been depastured at all.

After the mare shows indications that parturition is at hand, she should be watched, but not disturbed. The most reliable indication is, that at the point of the teats there will be observed a waxy exudation. Sometimes the milk will drop from the teats for a day previous to foaling, but generally the gummy exudation is the only symptom.—When this appears, foaling will usually take place within forty-eight hours. The mare is seldom long in labor, and the foal is generally dropped when no one is present. The mare should be disturbed as little as possible. Nature usually, when left to itself, overcomes any difficulty. Occasionally, however, the foal bed requires to be broken to allow the foal to breathe. The foal, if strong, will gain the use of its limbs within two to five hours of being dropped. It readily finds its way to the milk vessel. Sometimes, however, this is so tight that it does not readily catch the teats. The dam occasionally, from an over-excitability, prevents the foal from sucking. In such cases, the foal should be assisted by drawing a little milk out of the udder, and kept in position to suck; and, if essentially requisite, a halter may be put upon the mare to hold her steady for the first and perhaps the second time the foal sucks. If there is a scarcity of milk, the mare should receive bran mashes, boiled linseed, hay, etc., anything indeed to increase the flow of milk. If this cannot be effected, the foal may be reared on cow milk. Two of the best horses we ever reared were so nursed. Both of these horses, as regards condition and form, were superior. One Clydesdale, entire, was purchased for Ireland, where he obtained several premiums and was a source of great profit to his owners.

As to treatment, we again repeat, the mare should be disturbed as little as possible, and persons with whom she is not familiar should not go near her for the first few days, as the foal is sometimes injured from the state of excitability in which the mare is for several days after foaling, besides sometimes dangerous to strangers going near her. From the ninth to the twelfth day the mare should be stinted, and, if possible, the same horse as the sire of the foal should be used.

The food of the mare foaling should be soft, to increase the lactic secretion; and, in the absence of green food, which is by far the best, such as is usually given to farm horses, with an allowance of carrot, turnip, and hay, with at least two half-feeds of dry corn daily till abundance of green food is obtained. The change from the dry to soft food should be gradual. We may further state, that it is advisable not to put the mare upon grass previous to foaling, as we have known cases where injury arose from this cause.—*North British Agriculturist.*

HORTICULTURAL.

Remedies for the Curculio.

The *Curculio* is the worst pest of the fruit grower in this country, and the announcement that the Louisville Horticultural Society has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for a simple, cheap and effective remedy or mode of preventing the ravages of this insect, naturally leads us to inquire what has become of the discovery of Mr. MATHEWS, that was heralded with so much assurance about three years ago by Mr. Fahnestock and some others?

This remedy was to be kept secret until a liberal reward was bestowed upon the discoverer, and for the sake of testing its merits, committees of horticulturists were appointed in several States to whom the secret was imparted, and after fair trial they were to report to the public. But the first season, we were told, was not sufficient to satisfy the committees, and they asked another year's time before giving their verdict. Well, another year has past, but no report has appeared, and in the last No. of the Horticulturist, in answer to a correspondent who inquires why the committees have made no report, the editor replies, "probably because they have nothing to report."

Now we are not quite content with this answer, for in common with other fruit growers we had been led to expect great things from this discovery, notwithstanding the air of *humbug* which the veil of *secresy* imparted to it. As two of the former citizens of Ohio were most prominent in giving the matter notoriety, we had hoped for the credit of our State, as well as for the interest of horticulture, that the discovery would prove all that was claimed for it. We cannot believe that Mr. Mathews had any doubts about the success of his remedy, only he may have been too easily satisfied of its merits, and too hasty in commending it to the public. But let us have the reports of the committees, and if they say the discovery is of no value, that will prevent further expectation from that quarter.

In the Transactions of the North-Western Fruit Growers' Association, just published, we find a report of a discussion on the Curculio, at the meeting of that Society at Burlington, last September, in which Mr. Fahnestock, Mr. Barry and others participated: B.

Mr. Kinney said, that as the Curculio was the great enemy of the plum, and done more to retard its culture than any other cause, he would ask Mr. Fahnestock to favor the Association with such information as he might be willing to impart in relation to Mr. Mathews' Curculio remedy.

Mr. Fahnestock said, that Mr. Mathews had intrusted him with the remedy for the purpose of having it tested in different parts of the country; that he had given it to several gentlemen of known integrity for this purpose, and that he had received letters from four out of six, all of whom spoke of it with the fullest confidence in its efficacy. * * * Mr. F. had the fullest confidence in it, and believed, when properly applied, it would be effectual in every instance.

Mr. Barry said, that he had given Mr. Mathews' remedy a trial, but not sufficient to speak upon its claims satisfactorily. They (E. & B.) have succeeded in growing a fine crop of plums by adopting a very simple remedy; in fact, the trees were breaking down with their load of fruit. They had exhibited this year forty varieties at the Horticultural Show.

The plan of paving the ground under the trees, which has generally proved so successful, gave them the idea of beating the earth hard under the trees, to answer, in part, the same purpose. A boy was sent among the trees daily to jar the trees and sweep up the insects and punctured plums and destroy them.—By this the insects and larvæ are destroyed; not only protecting the present crop, but making serious inroads in the next year's crop of insects. He had more hope in this simple remedy than in any other, and had no doubt, when faithfully applied, it would in all cases prove satisfactory.

Mr. Dunlap believed that in the range of plum culture, there was no subject that will elicit the careful investigation that this should; that unless we can dispose of the "little Turk," there is little use in trying to grow the trees. That unless some such remedy as that proposed by Mr. Mathews was discovered, which could be applied readily and cheaply, but little progress would be made by the mass of farmers in the culture of this fruit. The beating of the earth and jarring the trees daily would too severely tax their time to make it an object. He was satisfied that but few would ever be to the trouble of either paving the ground or jarring the trees by the present method, and that his hopes were in the Mathews remedy, which, from the evidence thus far, gave promise of success.

Mr. Barry. The idea that we shall ever find a remedy which will annihilate the Curculio race without labor is fallacious. Mr. Mathews' remedy will require as much or more labor than the one I proposed. The man who would say that it is too much labor to cultivate and protect fruit, would be unworthy of its enjoyment. It requires a great deal of labor to raise good fruit of any species. I hope the gentleman will have a long life, but I do not expect he will live to find an easier remedy for preserving the plum than the one I proposed.

Late Keeping Apples.

We have before had occasion to speak of the excellent apples of friend Aaron L. Benedict of Morrow county, and of his skill in keeping apples over the Winter; and now we have, this 5th day of June, on our table from him, no less than a dozen different varieties of late keeping apples, all sound, and most of them of good flavor:

Roxbury Russet—Large, a little dry.
Roman Stem—Handsome, firm, good.
Wine Sap—Small, but sound and juicy.
Bethlehemite—Excellent for the season
W. Seek-no-further—Good, but lost flavor.
Pine—Resembles the last, but smaller.
May (of Myers)—Handsome, firm and good.
Hoop or Black Vandervere—Sound, third rate.

Grindstone—Well named; hard and unpalatable.

French Pippin—Keeps well, but not very good.

APPLES FROM ASHLAND COUNTY.—We received about a month since a box of apples from our old friend R. P. Fulkerson of Ashland, of about a dozen varieties, among them several of fine appearance and good quality, that were unknown to us, and some that had kept in good condition far past their usual season. We hope that he will send us specimens of a few of these in time for the Pomological exhibitions next Fall. M. B. B.

DEATH OF JAS. T. CHERRY.—We learn with much regret that our friend CHERRY, of the firm of Cherry & Imlay, Nurserymen at Zanesville, is deceased. He died on the 30th ult., of pulmonary consumption. Mr. Cherry was a very estimable and useful man, and the people of Muskingum county are much indebted to him for the interest he manifested in the promotion of improvements, especially in Horticulture. M. B. B.

After Treatment of the Strawberry.

A correspondent who followed our directions for making a Strawberry bed, asks for further instructions upon its cultivation. What is to be done with the runners, etc.? That is a matter of a good deal of importance to the amateur, and to the market gardener. The process must be a little different, according to the objects in view. If the object is to get the largest amount of very fine specimens of fruit, and of the highest quality, we should not suffer a runner to make a new plant during the season. Go over the ground as often as once in three weeks, and clip every runner. The plants set this Spring will bear very little fruit, and the whole management should be in reference to the next year's crop. The clipping of the runners will concentrate the energies of the plant upon making roots, and forming flower buds for the next year. If allowed to run, a multitude of young plants will be formed, and all the strength of the parent plant will be drawn off to these. We noticed in a bed of the McAvoy's Superior, which we left for forming new plants, that many of the old plants were entirely exhausted by the effort, and did not survive the winter. Many pursue this course with their bearing beds, thinking it less trouble to cut up the young plants, and form new rows in the Spring, than to keep them carefully clipped. But this is a slovenly method, and does not give so good results. Removing the runners has two advantages. It gives opportunity for constant cultivation during the summer, and makes strong plants with full large heads. A plant thus treated sends out its roots in all directions, and will take complete possession of a cube of earth two feet upon each side of it, if it finds it unoccupied with other plants. In the second Spring, there will be a compact head of leaves and flower stalks, and the fruit will be large, and of the best quality the variety is capable of producing. The amateur will find much more satisfaction in cultivating them by this method than by the more common and more careless one of leaving the runners to take possession of the ground, and to struggle with the weeds.

During the second season when the plants are expected to bear, they should be watered abundantly, with weak liquid manure. This is particularly important after the berries have set, and before they reach their maturity. After they begin to ripen they should be watered less frequently.

If the quantity of fruit is more of an object with the grower than size, and quantity, we would think it a good plan to allow one plant to grow between those already set, bringing them nine inches apart in the row, and just doubling the number of plants upon a given area. This is particularly desirable with the Hovey's Seedling, which requires less room than some of the other varieties. The fruit of course will not be so large, but there will be more of it. Whether the cultivator will gain any thing by the larger quantity, will depend very much upon his market. In the large cities, size and quality command a much higher price than an ordinary article. But in many markets a Strawberry is a Strawberry, and a quart of acid Iowas will bring as much as a quart of the highest flavored Pines.

Our direction then for the after treatment of the Strawberry is, to keep the runners close cut, cultivate thoroughly, and apply liquid manure in the bearing season.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

To Secure Wheat in Wet Weather.

Having seen from the newspapers, and heard from other sources, of the losses and damage which happened to the last wheat crop in this State, from the quantity of rain which fell during harvest, I am induced to communicate the result of my experience as to the best method of saving wheat during a continued spell of rain after wheat cutting has commenced.

About thirty years ago, I lived in Eastern Virginia, in the county of Essex. At that time, there was the most promising crop of wheat growing, that I ever remember to have seen but once before. But, at the beginning of harvest, a rainy spell set in, and continued during the whole harvest, and for some days after the wheat cutting had been finished. The rain fell in torrents, and to the best of my recollection without the interruption of a single day. Finding that there would be a total loss of the crop, if permitted to stand in the field, by the advice of an experienced overseer, (for I was then but a young farmer,) I commenced and continued to cut my wheat, regardless of rain, and put it up immediately, in cocks of four or five bushels, made as sharp as they could be formed, by pressing the wet straw as closely as it could be squeezed together, and capping the cocks with a sheaf of wheat. When the wheat was thin, and too far to carry conveniently, the cocks were made of smaller size.

Under such circumstances it is best not to tie the wheat in bundles—the object being to cause the wet straw to adhere so closely as to render the wheat cocks perfectly impenetrable to rain. As soon as the weather cleared off, I commenced hauling my wheat to the barn; and although the out-

side of the shocks were perfectly green with sprouted wheat, much to my surprise and gratification, I found the inside of the wheat cocks so perfectly dry, that the dust rose from the inside straw as the cocks were opened, and the grain was in perfect preservation. It was evident that the drying process had been going on during the whole of the rainy spell, doubtless from the internal heat generating from the wet straw. It is true that the wheat straw was somewhat moulded, but it was not so much injured as to prevent both horses and cattle from eating it readily; and the crop was better both as to quality and quantity than I ever afterwards made from the same land.

From my own experience, then and since, I feel myself warranted in assuming, that I have never since known a harvest so wet, as necessarily to occasion any greater loss than the wheat unavoidably exposed to the weather, on the outside of the shocks, put up as herein recommended.

WM. GARNETT, *in Baltimore Sun.*

United States Agricultural Society.

The Fourth Annual Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society, will be held at Powelton, (Philadelphia,) on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th.

The First Exhibition of this Society, held at Springfield, Mass., in October, 1853, was devoted exclusively to an examination of Horses; at Springfield, Ohio, 1854, Cattle alone were exhibited; at Boston, 1855, all departments of Farm Stock—Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Swine, were shown.

The Society, encouraged by past success, and by the approbation of the Agricultural community, now propose to offer Premiums, not only for Domestic Animals, but also for Poultry, and the products of the Fruit Garden, the Grain Field, and the Vineyard, and for Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

Premiums from Twenty-five to Two Hundred Dollars, amounting in the aggregate to over Twelve Thousand Dollars, will be offered for the various classes of Domestic Animals, Fruits, American Wines, Vegetables, Grains, and Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

A local committee of forty citizens of Philadelphia, representing the various branches of industry, has already been appointed to co-operate with the officers of the Society, in perfecting arrangements for the Exhibition; and Fifteen Thousand Dollars have been guaranteed to meet expenses. This material aid, coupled with the excellence of the selected location, and the large amount of premiums offered, induces the expectation that the Exhibition of 1856 will be superior to any of its predecessors.

Favorable arrangements for the transportation of stock and other articles will be made with the various Railroads.

The List of Entries, the Awards of Premiums, and the Proceedings, will be published in the Journal of the Society for 1856.

The Premium List, with the Regulations and Programme of the Exhibition, will be furnished on application to Mr. John McGowan, Assistant Secretary of the United States Agricultural Society, 160 Chestnut street, (Rooms of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society,) or by addressing the Secretary, at Boston. MARSHALL P. WILDER,

WILLIAM S. KING, *Sec'y.* *President.*

June 1, 1856.

Home Miscellany.

Our women folks in town have been busy putting up fruit in cans. The sweet experiences of last year have made great market for fruit cans. Strawberries have been abundant and sold for 15 to 20 cents a quart. The fruit is very fair, and a great many bushels have been put up. Look out for the blackberries, they make a nice fruit to keep in this way. Then with tomatoes, plums, etc., we can manage to get along without peaches. But don't put up rhubarb, it will poison you after being in cans a while. A correspondent gives us a simple way of sealing the cans. They must be perfectly closed while the fruit is hot, so the steam will condense.

Self-sealing Fruit Cans.

EDITOR OHIO CULTIVATOR:—I have a Self-sealer, so perfect in its arrangement, so simple in its construction, and so very cheap, that in neither of these particulars is it susceptible of improvement. This is saying a good deal, but wait till you get a wife, go to housekeeping and try it, and then if you don't say 'that's so,' why, I don't 'know nothing' about it. My Self-sealer is my own invention, I believe, but I shall not get it patented.

Take a common fruit jar, with a tin cover, made like a shoe-black box. The jar and the cover will probably cost a dime, and hold a quart. Any of the cements that are used for sealing cans or jars will do for this. Heat your fruit, either in the jars or in some other vessel, and pour it in the jars, (previously warming them.) Now pour enough cement in the cover to give the bottom and side a thin coat. When the cement becomes slightly stiff, apply the cover over the jar, the jar having been well filled, and turn the jar *upside down; and here is the invention.* As fruit jars have a lip, you now have a little trough to fill with cement, and the work is done. Let your jars get cold *standing on the covers, and put them away in the same position.*

It is the steam escaping in the common way of sealing or soldering cans, that leaves so many of them imperfect. My plan entirely obviates this difficulty, as the steam or vapor is always on top of the fruit. This arrangement, you perceive, is really a chemist's *pneumatic trough*, and there is no danger when your fruit has cooled down and created a vacuum, that the external atmospheric pressure will *force the corks in.* Yours for good eating, L. G. HARLEY.

Dalton, June, 1856.

N. B. I have just read this communication to my family, and one of my girls says, "Why Pa,

Col. Harris has a wife." "No," I reply, "I think not;" but Em persists in saying you have, and you call her Mollie. Well, if so, then you can try the above experiment sooner than I supposed you would. H.

Remark.—We are sorry that friend Harley should think us capable of such bad taste, as living, lo! these four and forty years in this blessed world without once having a wife. Em is right, and if it was not a private matter, we could tell her a better story yet—how that a week or two ago there was a christening in Trinity Church, the innocent cause of which had already promoted this editor to the venerable estate of a Grandfather. How could such things happen in a Christian community, and we have no wife! and what business would we have with Miss Jennie of the Fairy Light Guard, and Master Lu, a corporal in the Pony Brigade? That's so!—Ed.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

About Love and Housekeeping.

In looking over old papers a few days since, I found the copy of a letter I had written to my mother something less than a dozen years ago, when housekeeping was the great bugbear of my existence. Everything relating to the culinary art was a drudgery, a task, and I always avoided it if possible. I loved to sweep, dust and fill the vases with fragrant flowers, then hide myself in my room with a book, or pen, my sewing, or may be get into one of those reveries that Ike Marvel tells about. I don't know how long this state of feeling might have existed, had not strange matrimonial ideas crept into my head, after sundry mysterious visits from a tall intellectual man, who—accidentally, of course—told me that a wife, if a true one, would wish to understand all that pertained to a well regulated household, and would not consider the minutest trifle that in any way increased the comfort of those around her, beneath her notice.—That for his part he did not wish his wife—should he ever be blessed with one,—to be simply a housekeeper, but he would wish her to understand her duties, and be willing to perform them if necessary. Yet he would wish her to be his companion intellectually.

Here was a new thought, a great stimulus to exertion. I kept my own counsels for the present, and begged my mother to teach me ALL *she knew*. She smiled, and thought it only one of my freaks of fancy. I insisted, and she very readily set me to work making bread, saying that was the simplest yet the most neglected of household duties. For six months I prepared the bread whenever it was required. I was not satisfied with knowing how to make one kind, but would know how to make all kinds. During this time I occasionally made pies, cakes and fancy fixings, as well as learned the best mode of cooking meat, potatoes, etc., etc. At the end of the six months I was pronounced a good scholar, and graduated in this department of science with honor.

Strange to say, the bugbear of my girlhood vanished, and I have scarcely seen it since. The "tall intellectual man" became my husband. I have been a housekeeper several months, and though far from my mother's watchful eye, I daily have cause to thank her for the timely instruction she gave me. I have had a hearty laugh over this old letter, that I will submit to your perusal. I doubt not I was just as sincere in writing it as I am in writing at the present time:

Dear Mother:—You don't know how much more I appreciate you when you are gone. You hardly get out of sight of the house when I begin to think what a wonderful woman you must be, that you can take care of this great family and not lose your senses. Even now my poor brain is tossed topsy turvy, with the unremitting cares and duties of the day. I do not mind the labors of the hands and feet as much as I do the brain work.—Ever since noon I have been thinking how I shall get breakfast. Just now I have been down cellar, and put my hands into the pork barrel for the first time—didn't I dread it, though?—and brought out as much pork as I thought would suffice for a day or two. The coffee is ground, the potatoes prepared, and the table spread. Now to my horror and dismay, I find there is not bread enough for breakfast, so I will have to make some griddle-cakes for breakfast, and "paint my cheeks over the cooking stove."

Then morning will come, I suppose just as regular as if you were here. I will have to be up at sunrise, see that the yeast is set, and probably peep into it every five minutes to watch it rising, and between times think what I shall get for dinner. By the time I have made up my mind, then the bread will have to be mixed, and probably just as it is almost light, I will think I have watched it long enough, and so go up stairs to make the beds, and very likely get into my room behind a paper or book, then let the good angels guard the bread. All at once I may chance to think of it, and run down just in time to save it from overleaping its prescribed bounds. Oh! in the meantime pies must be baked, (or made first,) I think Mary will make them, for most probably I should forget the pepper or spice. Dear me! I have had the butter to work; I had to run to the milk room half a dozen times to put cold water on it, for it was as soft as cream.

I am convinced that there would not be much left of me mentally, morally or physically, if I had the care of a family for a month. I declare I am almost afraid to look into the milk pails, for fear I may sour the milk before I get it strained. Then it perplexes me so to have my mind on such trifling things as cooking meat, potatoes, and such like useless trash. In my inmost soul I thank the fates that I am not destined to be a housekeeper. I don't believe I should exist half my days, if that were my destiny. If I am to be of service to any one or to the world, it must be somewhere besides in the kitchen. I hate the thought of domestic cares; it unfits me for anything like enjoyment.—My brain is "all in a stew," and I feel not only terribly cross, but cherish an undying hatred for pots, kettles, and the flour barrel. Yours in the bonds of household cares, Gertrude.

North Shenango, Pa., June, 1856.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

The Dead Rose—Truth in a Fable.

A Zephyr once pined for a rare June flower,
That budded and bloomed in a lady's bower;
But she loved him not, for she heaved no sigh,
Nor crimsoned the deeper when he was by.
He wooed, and his language was soft and sweet;
He scattered rich perfumes around her feet;
He gallantly flattered, and bent the knee,
And praved of the beauty his bride to be.
Did the Rose listen? She acted her part;
She opened the folds of her crimson heart—
Where friendship, and friendship alone had been—
Inviting the amorous stranger in.
But a Bulbul perched in the boughs above,
And perching he sang, and his song was *Love*.
As the warbler sat in the moonbeams white,
His dark wings gleamed in the silvery light,
And his soft eyes shone with a love-lit flame,
While his song was filled with the Rose's name.
Then cried the Rose in her innocent glee,
"O! the Bulbul's carol is dear to me;
For a kindred heart do I pine, and pine,
Whose spirit can echo each thought of mine;
And ever, and ever, from this same hour
My bosom must thrill to the Bulbul's power."
Then cried the warbler, "I'll carol and sing
At the door of thy heart, with my folded wing;
Through deserts of azure no more I'll roam—
Thy love is my life, and thy heart my home."
As the Bulbul stooped from the boughs above,
The Zephyr grew wild in his jealous love;
And the Rose's fragile and queenly form
Quivered and shook in the passionate storm.
The Zephyr grew wilder and fiercer still;
He whirled the trees from the loftiest hill;
He shivered the boughs of the proudest oak,
And the Rose's stem in his fury broke.
He breathed in her ear with his stormy breath,
And her sweet lips paled to the hue of death,
And the folds of her perfumed heart were crushed—
Then—then—was the wrath of the Zephyr hushed.
The heavens shed tears—for they knew her worth—
As the Rose fell dead on the cold, damp earth.
Alas! for the Bulbul—his song is o'er,
Through billows of azure he sails no more;
In darkness he hides, where the moonbeams white
Scarce checker the shade with their pensive light—
Where the sere leaves fall on the sod around,
And the wind goes by with an Autumn sound.
O! the world to him is a world of gloom,
For his heart is laid in the Rose's tomb.

Cleveland, May 15, 1856. JANE MARIA MEAD.

NOTE.—These beautiful Lines are a chapter in the heart history of our dear friend whose last earthly carol was given to the public in the Ohio Cultivator for 1st January of this year. Mrs. Mead has woven it tenderly.—ED.

WASHING SILVER WARE.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the proprietor of one of the oldest silver establishments in that city, says that "housekeepers ruin their silver by washing it in soap suds; it makes it look like pewter. Never put a particle of soap about your silver, then it will retain its original lustre. When it wants polish, take a piece of soft leather and whiting and rub it hard."

SALLY LUNN CAKE.—Rub a piece of butter as large as an egg into a quart of flour, add one tumbler of milk, two eggs, three tablespoonsful of sugar, two teaspoonsful of cream of tartar and one of soda, and a little salt; bake in a round or square pan, and eat warm with butter. C.

FINE STOCK FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIber has two fine thorough-bred Durham Bulls, one two and the other three years old, got by the imported Bull 3d Duke of Cambridge, and some fine Durham Cows and Calves, for sale at low prices.

He has also for sale a variety of Jacks and Jennets, of the best quality and of different ages. JOHN T. BRASEE,
May 1-3t* Lancaster, Ohio.

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

MANNY'S ADJUSTABLE REAPING AND Mowing Machine, is the only successful Combined Machine which has ever been offered to the Farming community. Its rare qualities are rapidly being known and appreciated. No Machine of the kind has ever received such unbounded applause from all sections.

10,000
Made and sold in the United States within three years past.
6,000
Manufactured the past season.
128
First Premiums awarded since 1852.
23

Patents secured to J. H. Manny. Also the Grand First Class *Silver Medal* for best Reaper and Mower at the Paris World's Fair, 1855.

PRICE OF MACHINES AT CLEVELAND.

Combined Machine, *with Common Fingers*	$130
Combined Machine, with Malleable Fingers	135
Single Mower, with Common Fingers	115
Single Mower, with Malleable Fingers	120
Pivot Castor Wheel extra	10

This pivot or castor wheel is, we think, the greatest and most practical improvement which has of late been applied to the Machine, for both man and team, and needs only to be seen to be admired. Parties ordering Machines should be particular to say whether it should be sent. In case no mention is made of it, we shall send the Machine, with other improvements, at $130.

Descriptive Circulars can be had upon application by mail or otherwise, containing prices, terms, &c., &c. Orders should be sent in early as possible, as they will be filled in the order they are received.

A Warrantee is given with each Machine.
Manufactured for Ohio by DEWITT & HOWELL,
June 1-2mt Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND WOOL DEPOT.

THERE IS NO LONGER A QUESTION OR doubt in the minds of those who are best acquainted with the advantages the Cleveland Wool Depot offers for the sale of woo s, of its importance and practicability.

Located, as it is, at the outlet of the great wool-growing West, being of easy access to wool-growers and merchants, and within 24 hours ride of the most distant manufactories of New England, it possesses great advantages.

Manufacturers (except those who are engaged as speculators in Wools) speak in the highest terms of this system, and the many satisfactory letters we have received from our wool-growing friends, have stimulated us to increase our efforts to make this house what it should be—a safe and reliable channel for the sale of their Wool. It has surmounted all the difficulties and opposition that could well be brought against any enterprise by a class of speculators opposed to it, and it now has more and stronger recommendations than ever. We have spared no pains or expense in making ample arrangements for all who may wish to avail themselves of the advantages arising from this manner of grading and selling Wools.

Merchants and wool-growers, who wish to realize on their Wools, on delivery at our depot, can be accommodated with liberal advances. If desired, sacks will be sent, as heretofore, to those wishing to send us their Wool, and Wool Twine for tying up fleeces will be furnished at from 13 to 20 cts. per lb.

When several in one neighborhood wish us to forward sacks or twine, we prefer sending to one address. Our customers in Illinois and the Western States will find, that ordering sacks from us will save them much trouble, and insure the safe arrival of the Wool here, as our sacks are all numbered, and stamped "Cleveland Wool Depot," and after being filled by consignors, will require no other marks.

We hope for a liberal patronage. Our prices are low for handling and selling, and we promise our employers, that our undivided attention shall be devoted to their interest.

Very respectfully,
May 15-3mt GOODALE & CO.

L. G. MORRIS' AUCTION SALE,
OF FIRST CLASS IMPROVED BREEDS OF
DOMESTIC ANIMALS,
To take place at Mount Fordham, on the 24th and 25th days of June, 1856.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE, IL-lustrated, with celebrated and Prize Animals, fully descriptive of each lot to be sold, as to ages, pedigrees, etc., will be ready for delivery on or about the 25th of May, and will then be forwarded to all my present stock correspondents, and as many others as may desire it. L. G. MORRIS.

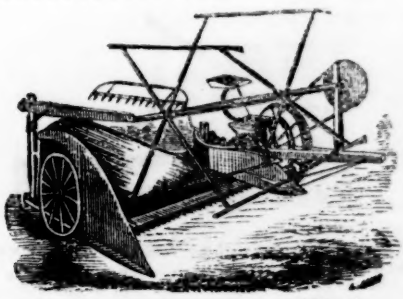
Mount Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y., May 15, 1856.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—STRAWBERRIES may be transplanted at any time between March and September. I have every variety for sale; will put them up so that they may be safely transported to any point.

My price is for Longworth's Prolific, $2 per 100; other varieties, including all the other Cincinnati Seedlings, $1 per 100. No orders taken for less than 100 plants.

Every person having ground sufficient to plant the Strawberry, should do so; it is a never-failing fruit.

J. M. M'CULLOUGH,
May 15-4t 162 Main street, Cincinnati.



Lagonda Agricultural Works.

NEW YORK SELF-RAKING REAPER, $150.

The Simplest, Strongest, most Durable, Widest Cut, and Lightest Draft Self-Raker ever invented. The Gearing runs in an *iron frame.*

NEW YORK HAND-RAKING REAPER, $125.

Several *thousands* of these Reapers have been built and used with *universal* success. Width of cut 6½ to 7 ft Easy work for two horses. The very best Hand Raker ever made.

KETCHUM'S MOWERS, $115.

The same combined to Reap, $20 additional. Some seven or eight thousand of these Mowers have been built and sent to all portions of the country. Every one knows their value and capacity.

SEYMOUR'S GRAIN DRILL AND GRASS SOWER, $75.

The most complete of its class.

KINDLEBERGER'S PORTABLE CIDER MILL & PRESS, $38.

With solid Zinc Rollers. Will make from six to eight barrels of Cider per day. Every farmer should have one.

REVOLVING HAY RAKES, STRAW CUTTERS, &c., &c.

Prices at the shop.
Transportation to be paid by purchasers.
Letters answered promptly. Address the manufacturers,
WARDER, BROKAW & CHILD,
Feb. 15-6mt Springfield, Clark Co., O.

ATKINS' AUTOMATON;

Or, Self-Raking Reaper and Mower.

BEST MACHINE IN USE.

1 *(the first) used in* 1852.
40 *used successfully in* 1853.
300 *in twenty different States in* 1854.
1200 *in all parts of the Union in* 1855.
3000 *building for the harvest of* 1856.

THERE ARE SIX GOOD REASONS FOR this unparalleled increase and great popularity: 1st It is strong and reliable, and easily managed. 2d. It saves the hard labor of Raking 3d. It saves at least another hand in binding. 4th. It saves shattering by the careful handling in raking; besides, the straw being laid straight, it is well secured in the sheaf, and does not drop in the after handling, and the heads are not exposed in the stack, so that the GRAIN saving even exceeds the LABOR saving. 5th. It is a good Mower, being one of the best convertible machines in use. 6th. It has a knife that does not choke.

Its other excellencies, too numerous to mention here, are fairly given in the circulars. Its intrinsic worth is also attested by the award (mostly in only 3 years) of

OVER SEVENTY FIRST PREMIUMS!

PRICE—Reaper and Mower, $200—$75 on its receipt, $75 first September, and $50 first December. Price of Self-Raking Reaper only $175. Considerable saving in freight to those at a distance who order prior to 1st March; also liberal discount for advance payment.

To secure a Machine, order immediately. Though so little known the past season, and none ready for delivery till 1st of May, yet not two-thirds the customers could be supplied. The reputation of the machine is now widely established, so that THREE THOUSAND will not as nearly supply the demand as twelve hundred did last year, and we shall also be selling four months earlier.

☞ Order early, if you would not be disappointed.

Pamphlets giving *impartially* the opinions of Farmers, together with orders, notes, &c., mailed to applicants, and prepaid.

☞ Write to us at Chicago, (Ill.,) Dayton, (Ohio,) or Baltimore, (Md.,) which ever is nearest to you. J. S. WRIGHT & CO.,
Mar. 15-4mt "Prairie Farmer" Works, Chicago, Ill.

L. A. PRATT. C. M. METCALF.

SPENCER HOUSE,

Corner Front and Broadway, Cincinnati, O.

PRATT & METCALF,
Ap. 15. Proprietors.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.—THE SUBSCRIBers offer of the growth of the past year, and of the finest qualities, their large stock of

Early Yellow Stone Turnip, at 75 cents per lb.			
Yellow Aberdeen	do	do	do
Skirving's improved Ruta Baga do, 50 cents per lb.			
Early White Stone	do	75	do
Large White Norfolk	do	50	do
Large White Globe	do	50	do

with twenty other varieties of Turnips, for which see priced catalogue. Also,

Long Orange Carrot, clean seed, $1 per lb.			
White Field	do	75c	do
Early Short Horn	do	$1	do
Long Red Mangel Wurtzel Beet,		50c	do
White Silesian Sugar	do	50c	do
Round leaved Spinach,		75c	do
New Flanders	do	$1	do
Prickly or Winter	do	75c	do

and at reduced rates in quantities, and a full assortment of vegetable, Flower and Field Seeds, warranted fresh, pure and true.

Lucerne and White Dutch Clover, Sainfoin, English and Italian Ray Grasses, Sweet Scented Vernal Grass, The Fescues and other varieties of Foreign Grasses, and the most approved mixtures of English, French and Domestic Grasses for Lawn purposes.

Norway Spruce, and other Evergreen Seeds—Osage Orange and Honey Locust for Hedges—Yellow Timber Locust—Improved King Philip Corn—Japan Peas, &c., &c.

Catalogues mailed to applicants enclosing a three cent stamp, and orders by mail promptly responded to.

J. M. THORBURN & CO., 15 John st., New York.

DIOSCOREA BATATAS—New Chinese Potato or Yam, at $3 per dozen. Description and direction for culture furnished to applicants. May 15-3t†

BUSH MESSENGER.

BUSH MESSENGER WAS RAISED IN KENnebec county, Maine. Has been kept as a stock horse the last thirteen years, standing most of the time at Augusta, the State capital, from whence a great many of his colts have been taken to Boston and New York, where they sell readily at high prices, being generally known and esteemed as unusually good roadsters, for horses of their weight. The Hon. John Hubbard, late Gov. of Maine, in a letter says of him—"He possesses the Messenger blood, and exhibits all the points and qualities peculiar to that breed in a degree which has never been surpassed here." He has perhaps done more to sustain the high reputation of the famous imported Messenger, than any other of his descendants.

Bush is sixteen years old, is nearly white from age, having been a dark dapple gray; is seventeen hands high, and weighs, in ordinary flesh, 1450 lbs.; is sprightly and vigorous as a colt, and is believed to be the only Stallion of his weight that has trotted a mile in 3 minutes.

TERMS.—Will stand at the stable of Jas. D. Ladd, at $15, payable in advance, for which a receipt will be given, stating that the money will be refunded, if the mare proves not in foal. Pasture will be furnished at $1 50 per month. JAS. D. & WM. H. LADD.
Richmond, Jefferson Co., O. May 1-3mt

LITTLE GIANT AMONG THE BOURBONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED SELECTED COMMITtee of Judges of the Bourbon County Ky. Agricultural Society, to determine the relative merits (under rules presented for their guidance) of the Corn and Cob Mills of Messrs. Scott & Hedges of Cincinnati, named the "Little Giant," and of Messrs. Douglass, Smith & Co., of Zanesville, Ohio, named the "Excelsior Young America," had trial made of said Mills at Paris, Ky., on the 5th and 6th of May, 1856. The "Little Giant" in 100 revolutions ground 12¾ bushels meal, at an average draft of 460 lbs. by the dynamometer. The "Young America" 4¾ bushels, at an average draught of 190 lbs. A half bushel of the meal of each Mill was run through seives No. 4 and 6; the quantity of cob left in the No. 4 seive by the "Young America" was double that of the "Little Giant," while the meal of the latter was of more uniform fineness than that of the former. Though the Mills are of equal diameter (20 inches) the grinding surface in the "Little Giant" is supposed to be five times greater than in the "Young America." These tests, and an examination of the construction of the Mills, led the committee to the opinion that the "Little Giant" is the superior Mill, best adapted to the uses of the farmer, and they therefore award to Messrs. Scott & Hedges the two silver goblets.

BRUTUS J. CLAY, C. T. GARRARD,
W. R. DUNCAN, R. HUTCHCRAFT,
BENJ. B. GROOM, W. C. LYLE.

B. J. Clay is President of the Bourbon County Agricultural Society, and W. C. Lyle Vice President. W. R. Duncan Director of the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanics' Association, at Lexington. Benj. B. Groom, of Clark county, Chas. T. Garrard and B. Hutchcraft, of Bourbon county, are extensive and thorough farmers and stockmen. May 15.

EMERY'S PATENT HORSE POWERS,

THRESHERS, SEPARATORS, SAWS, &c.—The Subscriber is now prepared to contract for the delivery of the above celebrated Machines any where in the Western States, or at Chicago, as may be desired, on the most favorable terms.

The workmanship of the Machine is not surpassed by any, and for durability and economy, the testimony of thousands in all parts of the country bear willing evidence.

Please send in early orders, to secure machines in time.

H. D. EMERY & CO.,
June 1-3t† 204 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

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MARKETS.

OHIO CULTIVATOR OFFICE, June 14, 1856.

The Wheat which has been held in store for higher prices, is now rapidly going to mill to be converted into flour. The present prospect is not very flattering for a rise in the grain market, until after the fate of the next harvest shall have been determined. If no calamity befals the growing crop, we shall expect to enjoy the consumption of cheap bread until the close of this year. But all human prophecies are liable to be disturbed by causes which we can neither calculate or avoid.

Cattle still rule comfortably high in the great markets. *Horses* of the better class are uncomfortably high. If you have horses to sell, now is the time to let them slide. Wool is better than most of us expected. We know of good fair lots going at 50@55c. Better not hold on too long,—sell or send to Wool Depot. Dairy products are down, as usual at this season.

NEW YORK, June 9.—FLOUR—Buoyant; sales at $6 10@6 75 for Southern, and $6 81@8 80 for extra.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; sales of 1,400 bush. Corn heavy; sales of 40,000 bush.

PROVISIONS—Pork buoyant; sales of 1,200 bbls. Beef firm; sales of 350 bbls. Lard easier; sales of 700 bbls. Bacon scarce.—Butter steady.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—FLOUR—The market is dull, with increased receipts. The sales are confined to 100 bbls. superfine at $5 25, and 80 do. extra at $5 40. The receipts since Saturday comprise 1,523 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull, and sells slowly at the late decline. Corn is in fair demand at 34@35c. Rye is steady at 63@64c. Barley is rather dull at $1 25@1 40. Oats are scarce at 27c. The sales comprise good red Wheat at $1. Rye delivered at 64c, and Barley Malt at $1 80. Rye Malt is selling at 90c.

CHEESE—The market is dull. Sales at 8@8½c in boxes.

BUTTER—No change in the market; fair and prime range from 11 to 3c, and dull.

HEMP—A sale of 2 tons choice Missouri at $165.

PURE BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES.—Bates Bull, 2d Lord Barrington, see 2d vol. A. H. B., No. 955.

Young Bull, Richard Booth, see 2d vol. A. H. B., No. 906.

Also the young Bates Bull Marmion, got by 2d Lord Barrington, dam Milkmaid Jr., by Yorkshireman.

The young Bull Lord Raglan, got by 2d Lord Barrington, dam Snowdrift, by Belvidere.

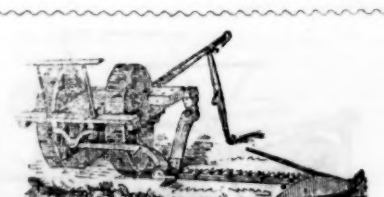
Also, 6 Heifers and young Cows, 2 to 4 years old, got by Bates Bull Belvidere and 1st Lord Barrington. See Am. Herd Book, Nos. 222 and 244.

THOMAS P. REMINGTON,
June 15-6t† No. 22 South Front st., Phila., Pa.

PIGS AND RABBITS FOR SALE.—A CHOICE lot of Suffolk Boar Pigs, now ready for sale, bred from Stickney and Jackson's importation. Also Lop-eared Rabbits.

W. S. LUNT,
June 15-2t† Findlay, O.

FINE STOCK FOR SALE—THOROUGH-bred Durham Cattle, pure French Sheep, Spanish Sheep, and Suffolk and Essex Pigs. JOHN S. GOE,
Tippecanoe, 4½ miles east of Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa.



THE ABOVE ENGRAVING REPRESENTS A Mowing Machine recently invented by E. Ball, of the firm of Ball, Aultman & Co., of Canton, Stark Co., O. Notwithstanding this is a late invention, and not known beyond the neighborhoods in which the Machines were sold last harvest, yet it is the unanimous opinion of those who witnessed their performance, that this is destined to become the leading Mowing Machine of the country. We will add that as space will not permit a minute description, this machine possesses a number of new and valuable principles, which are peculiar to this machine alone. We claim

1st. That it will do better work on uneven ground than any other machine in the country.

2d. It will cut lodged grass well, where it leans from the machine.

3d. It will not clog in wet or fine grass.

4th. It is the most substantial and durable machine in use.

5th. It runs light for the team, and has no side draft.

6th. It need not be loaded on a wagon to be moved from place to place.

Five hundred of these machines are now being built for the coming harvest. All we ask is that farmers will give them a trial.

BALL, AULTMAN & CO.,
Ap. 15-4m† Canton, Stark Co., O.

1856. WILLIAM A. GILL, 1856.

OF THE COLUMBUS AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, issues his Proclamation to all People, that he is prepared for the Spring trade with all manner of

FARM IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS, TOOLS AND WARES

Generally, consisting of

REAPERS AND MOWERS—McCormick's and Manny's combined machines, and New York Reaper, Ketchum's and Ball & Aultman's Mowers.

Moffitt's Thresher and Separator, Emery's Horse Power and Separator, and Circular Saw Mills, Pease's Excelsior Horse Power.

Wheat Drills and Grass Seed Sowers—Moore's, Seymours' Wells' hand grass seed sower.

Excelsior Corn and Cob Mills.

Readings' Horse-power Corn Sheller, Hand Corn Shellers, Root Cutters.

Plows, Steel and Cast, Subsoil, Shovel, and Double Mould-board.

Harrows, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Corn Drills and Corn Planters.

Fan Mills, Hand Grain Mills, Cider Mills.

Horse and Hand Rakes, Ox Yokes, Bows, and Ox-tips.

Cutting Boxes for Hay, Straw and Corn Fodder—great variety.

Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Hoe-rakes, Axes and handles, Hatchets, Picks, Mattocks, Hay and Manure Forks, Post-hole Augurs, Root-Pullers, Bill-hooks.

Grain Cradles and Sythes—Grass, Lawn and Briar Sythes, Dutch Sickles.

Log trace and Halter chains, Cattle ties, Bull rings, Wagon Jacks, Curry combs and cards, Sheep shears.

Pruning Saws and Chisels, Hedge Shears, Pole Pruning Shears, Twig Clippers, Border and Edging Knives, Budding Knives, Tree Scrapers.

Garden Tools of all kinds—Transplanting Trowels, Ladies' Spades, Hoes and Weeding Forks, Folding Ladders, Fruit Gatherers.

Garden Engines, Garden Syringes, Water Rams, Chain Pumps.

Thermometer and all other kinds of Churns, Cheese Presses and Hoops.

Grindstones and hangings, large and small, for farm or family use, Sythe Stones and Rifles.

Wood and Willow Ware, Brooms, Grain Sacks, Ropes and Cordage.

Vulcanized India Rubber Belts, Packing and Hose.

Nails and Spikes.

Shelf Hardware, Cutlery and House-keeping articles in great variety.

Seed Spring Wheat—Canada Club and Black Sea.

Poland Oats, Osage Orange, Beans, Peas, Sweet Corn.

Grass Seeds—Clover, Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass, Red-top, Orchard Grass, Lawn Grasses.

Millet Seed, Hemp, Canary Bird Seeds, Garden Vegetable and Flower Seeds, in endless variety and of the best quality.

Fertilizers—Pure Peruvian Guano, Poudrette, Bone Dust.

And a thousand other things which we cannot enumerate, all of which go to make up a complete establishment, to the examination of which the whole Universe is respectfully invited.

Apr. 1.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—PRICE REDUCED.—$2 50 per thousand—$20 for ten thousand. Lebanon Yellow variety. Can be planted late as the 20th of June, and ripen well. Address M. M. MURRAY,
Fruit Hills Nurseries, Twenty Mile Stand P. O.,
June 1-2t* Warren Co., O.